AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-ROMED AND JULY BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Tentest 18 A

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE TWO GENT LEMEN OF VERONA-BLACK DANON AND HIS FRIEND PY PHIAS-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncal Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-PRISON AND PAL AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Alataning Sacri-nox-Paddy Mille's Boy. Evening-School for Scan-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HCAUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Bro adway, ETHIOFIAN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 53th Breadway-Buck-ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION P.OOM, 495 Broadway-

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM-BASCH'S GRAND CONCERT BANVARD'S GEORANA, 526 Broadway-Panerama WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 320 Broadway-Aftersoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-Around Rooms.

New York, Friday, April 28, 1854.

Notice to Advertisers.

Our immense edition and the pressure of advertise ments on our columns have become so great, that it is absolutely necessary to refuse all advertisements coming nature cannot be sent in earlier in the evening, such as must remain over until the next day, unless sent in be fore the hour specified.

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, wil ceave this port to-morrow, at 12 c'clock, for Liverpool The European mails will close at a quarter before 1:

e'clock to morrow morning.

The Weekly Herald, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock to morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

MRW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe -

LWERTOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LOSDON... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

The News.

A startling thunder storm burst upon our city and neighborhood yesterday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, accompanied by vivid lightning, a furious hurricane, and a deluge of rain mingled with stinging hailstones. We are accustomed to witness similar disturbances of the elements at this season of the year, but the suddenness of the transition in this instance from the luxurious balmy softness of one of the finest days of spring, to a roaring, pelting, pitiless tempest, with terrific thunder and sharp, blinding lightning, was enough to appal the timid and disturb the equilibrium of the calmest minds Of course the telegraphs knocked under-their supply of electricity was nowhere-not a line in the city was able to work, and we are therefore minus the most important of our despatches this morning. In another part of the paper may be found a graphic account of the disasters caused by the storm. Several lives are known to have been lost. The calorie ship Ericsson, when off Jersey City, returning from a trial trip, careened from the force of the blast, and one of her ports, used for throwing ashes overboard. being open, she filled with water and sunk, her crew and guests barely escaping with their lives in the boats that had put out to render assistance. Other accidents occurred in the rivers, of which our reporters have furnished the fullest particulars.

The thunder storm of Wednesday evening was also attended with disastrous effects. A barn in Upton; Mass., was struck by lightning, and two oxen, five cows, and a quantity of hay were consumed. At Newark, N. J., a large stable was set on fire, and a horse killed by the lightning. A large tree was also struck. At Schuvlkill Haven the rail. road bridge and several houses were unroofed, and a frame building completely destroyed by the violence of the wind. The storm, it will be seen, took an extensive range.

Department was held in the City Hall last evening. to make the necessary preparations for the proper celebration of the obsequies of the firemen who lost their lives by the late terrible disaster in Broadway. The funeral will take place at one o'clock on Sun day, and it will be attended by the whole Fire Department. The Coroner's jury are determined on investigating all the circumstances connected with the calamity with the most rigid and searching scrutiny, and for this purpose have subpoened a large number of witnesses, including builders, masons, carpenters, and other mechanics acquainted with the construction of buildings.

We give the interesting letters of our corres pondents at London and Constantinople, and articles from English journals, brought by the Arabia, in to-day's paper. They contain a week's history of the state of Europe and the war, and should be attentively read by all who desire to keep pace with the march of events. Our letters from China verify the accounts previously published of the success of the Russians at Japan. The ports of the falands are to be opened on the 1st of January next, to all no tions who choose to treat with the Emperor. The new American consuls for Shanghae and Amov. Messrs. Murphy and Hyatt, arrived out on the 16th February. The siege of Shanghae by the imperialists was actively kept up, and energetically apposed by the insurgents. A custom house has been established and recognized by the English, French and American consuls. This is regarded as a singular move on the part of these officials, as they had previously determined to maintain a strict neutrality between the beiligerents. We expect to receive another letter from our correspondent "Sam-oun," which will doubtless shed a flood of noht on these mysterious measures.

The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular, of March 3, has reached us. The only imports of gold during the fortnight were seventy-seven buncals from the Archipelago, and 2,127 ounces from Melbourne. A large outply of Australian was on hand. The rates reported are—155 to \$29 an for bars, and \$27 75 to \$28 per buncal for dust. Exports as above—1,552 buncals and 1,150 ounces.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper, some interesting news from the seat of war in Mexico. It would seem that Santa Anna's successes have not been so marvellous as his organs wish us to believe On the contrary, the reader will see that that burt of the country which lies along the Pacific coast is in a decided state of insurrection, which will likely

prove more formidable than we have yet imagined. The town of Warrenton, Ga., was the scene of a terrible conflagration on the 23d inst. The Post Office and Court House, and their contents, together with every business house and the best private dwellings in the place, were destroyed, the loss amounting to about two million dollars. A fire occurred at Warren, O., on the 26th inst., which destroyed a block of six large stores, with their con-The loss is estimated at sixty thousand

Our telegraphic report of the proceedings of Con. gress yesterday is very meagre, in consequence of thunder storm last night. In the Senate the iness was unimportant, so far as we are advise! The House was engaged in discussing Mr. Bennett's Land bill and the Nebraska question. The de match of our correspondent gives some interesting rive

ups and downs, ins and outs, and hopes and fears of the rolitical tricksters at the capital.

As far as produce was concerned, the private letters of the Arabia, received yesterday, were less fav orable than the telegraphic reports. Common State and ordinary extra brands of flour were somewhat easier to buy at the close. The Eastern demand was less active, but there were purchases made of 5,000 barrels for shipment to Baltimore, and 600 for Philadelphia, where stocks were too closely sold out. Some red wheat was also forwarded South for milling. It was stated that a vessel loadng with flour at Georgetown was unable to complete cargo, and was consequently detained. No doubt was entertained but the canal would be opened next week but reports regarding the supplies of breadstuffs to come forward were very contradictory. Some represented them, with the exception of Indian corn, as very small, while others contended that they would be quite large through out. They were said to be short of milling wheat at Troy and Albany, and some parcels have been forwarded from the city for grinding. The orders which came out from Liverpool for good white wheat were said not to exceed \$1 85 per bushelaltogether below the views of holders. The current rates of fair to good flour were also said to be above the limits of orders. Indian corn closed easier,

being in some better supply.

A meeting of the members of "The United Liberal Society of the United States of North America" was held at Pythagoras Hall last evening, when a number of German, French, Cuban, and other delegates attended. Senor Tolon represented the Cuban Atheneum in an eloquent address. The Hen. John P. Hele with Mr. McMullen, were named and received as delegates from the "Universal Republican Democratic Society." After unimportant business had been transacted the meeting adjourned.

A decision was delivered by Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court of this city, yesterday, of importance to hotel keepers and travellers, relative to the liability of the former for lost baggage. The mooted question as to what constitutes the personal baggage of a traveller was entered into at length by the Judge. Gold snuff boxes and opera glasses are excluded, while a Bible and prayer book, and a gold letter seal valued at fifteen dollars, are allowed. Judgment was rendered for the full amount claimed, excepting the snuff box and opera glass.

Mr. Hugh Jameson, naval storekeeper at Chpries town, Mass., a brother-in-law of President Pierce. died on Wednesday night.

Gen. Pierce and the Lunatic Asylum Land

The bill passed by Congress distributing ten millions of acres of the public lands among the several States, towards the support of their lunatic asylums, has been for some days in the breeches pocket of the President. He is evidently in a quandary what to do with it. As a hopeful disciple of the strict construction school, he is afraid to sign the bill, and policy whispers, "Look sharp, now. A veto may spoil a good many other nice arrangements. Take care that you don't tramp on the toes of your friends." Thus, like the donkey between the two bundles of hay, Gen. Pierce has been cogitating profoundly which side to choose. But the constitution provides him a loophole of escape, through which he may slip, and shirk all responsibility either of vetoing the bill or signing it. The constitution says:-If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it," &c.

This, we suspect, is the plan resolved upon

with regard to this Lunatic Asylum bill. Contrasted with the vetoes of Captain Tyler, this is rather a cowardly way of doing the business. If Gen. Pierce cannot approve the bill,he should send it back to the House where it originated, with his veto, and his reasons for the same. But perhaps he may have no reasons to give: or very likely he may have the best reasons in the world for declining to give any reasons at all upon the subject. Were he to send up his constitutional objections to this land bill for the relief of the poor lunatics of the country, those objections would necessarily involve all the swindling schemes of the land-jobbing rail ad speculators. And the kitchen cabinet, for all that we know-Forney, Nicholson, Paul R. George, and others-may have too deep an interest in these land-jobbing projects to allow the President to open his mouth on the lunatic bill. Our readers, therefore, will perceive that the policy of letting this bill become a law by the quiet expiration of the limitation of ten days, covers three exceedingly important considera-

First, the President escapes the direct responsibility of signing the bill.

Secondly, he escapes the responsibility of vetoing the bill.

Thirdly, and lastly, he escapes the danger of any written opinions upon the subject, one way or the other, and thus saves the railroad speculators from the perils of a strict application of the constitution.

The constitution of the United States is a beautiful instrument. It is adapted to meet almost any emergency. This ten days limitation, for example, is exactly suited for a man of weak nerves, like General Pierce; while the plump, honest, flat-footed veto was intended for such courageous Presidents as Old Hickory and Captain John Tyler. Possibly, even Gen. Pierce may yet "screw up his courage to the sticking place, and send in a veto of the lunatic bill, with his reasons for it, according to the rules of a strict construction of the fundamental law. Dut our impression is, from the considerations of party and kitchen cabinet policy suggested, that our hopeful President will adopt the ten day expedient with the lunatic

What a wise and judicious administration we have, sure enough! After using all his efforts to get twenty millions out of the Treasury (reduced by the Senate to ten.) for the purchase of a railroad route across the deserts of Mexico, and for the relief of Santa Anna, we find General Pierce constitutionally perpiexed upon a bill proposing to grant away a limited portion of our own lands for the benefit of our own lunatics. The railroad land obbers and the kitchen cabinet know how to manage these

The Last Slaughter of Firemen-Who is to Bleme!

The present excitement relative to the tragody which occurred at 231 Broadway, on Tue-day night, and by which ten or eleven gallant fellows were hurried unannealed to the presence of the last Great Judge, should not be allowed to die away until something palpable is done to guard against such accidents in

As blocks of buildings are now erected in this city, a desire to do his duty, on the part of a fireman, is but a temptation to danger and invitation to suicide. While we cannot find words to fitly express our admiration of the courage of the department, we cannot but denounce the system which has become general in this city, and which is one of its peculiarities. Among all the plagues which have been showered upon us in consequence of bad government, grog-shop politics and socialistic mislat one respecting the tribulations, tergiversations, | rule, there is no curse so borrible as that to which

we have alluded above. After every great fire, and often after many of the small ones, the families of firemen are called upon to follow to the tomb their nearest friends. There is no law, we believe, to regulate the thickness and strength of the walls of new buildin s, and under our present system of city government such a law would probably lie dormant on the statute books. We have a number of fire laws and corporation ordinances relative to the alteration of buildings, the height of the walls, and so forth, but none which touch the question at

It may be well enough in passing, to ascertain how these laws and ordinances have been obeyed, and we re-publish the synopsis of the last annual report of the Fire Wardens. It appeared in the HERALD of the 15th instant :-

peared in the Herald of the 15th instant:—

The romber of violations of the fire laws, with their nature, as well as violation of corporation ordinances relative to holatings, were as Tollows:—Wooden sheds and other buildings erected and enclosed, 104; wooden sheds over twelve feet high not onclosed, 17; enlaring frame buildings, 20; enlaring brick buildings with wood, 27; wooden sills and lintels, 18; no coping to party and other walls, 18; buildings with eight inch walls over 25 feet high, 35; buildings with bond tembers over three feet high, 35; buildings with bond tembers over three feet high, 35; buildings with holatings, 21; buildings with beams supported by wooden posts, 7; buildings with beams supported by wooden posts, 7; buildings with beams touching on party walls, 18; chimneys not started at the foundations of the buildings, 24; chimneys not started at the foundations of the buildings, 24; chimneys not started at the foundations of the buildings, 24; chimneys not started at the foundations of the buildings, 24; chimneys, furnaces, stove pipes, 3c., dangerously situated, 75; buildings with tar and composition roofs, 4; no from or copper sharters on rose windows of store and storehouses over 35 feet high, 11; ordinances relative to holstways, 27; miscellaneous, 63—total, 566. Number of violations removed from buildings by the owners or buildiers thereof, upon being restlined by was done, 469; number of violations of ordinances couplied with the ordinances couplied with the ordinances couplied with and coeses transferred to the Corporation Attorney, 3—total, 544. Number of buildings examined by the Board and reported as dangerous, 42; quantity of newder scized, 21, 200 lbs. The wardens say:—The Board and reported as dangerous, 43; quantity of newder scized, 21, 200 lbs. The wardens say:—The Board and reported as dangerous, 43; quantity of newder scized, 21, 200 lbs. The wardens say:—The Board and reported as dangerous, 43; quantity of newder scized, 21, 200 lbs. The wardens say:—The Board and reported ous, 42; cumitity of pender seized, 21, 200 lbs. The wardens say—The Board are happy to state that the ordinance gassed in September, 1850, in relation to host-ways, sas had the desired effect, arising as much from the disposition of the merchants to render their buildings at the temperature is one exception, Mr. Stephen Whitney, who has violated the ordinance in some thirty liferent cases, asserting, as a reason, that the law is unconstitutional. The matter is now before the courts, and there is every prospect of its terminating in faver of the department. The board would again, and for the fourth time, call year attention to the very many days great to your honorable body the necessity of taking some section in the matter. Your attention is more particularly directed to the great number of old, dispidated suitings, many of which are filled with combustible after and situ ated in the most crowded part of the city. The number is great, and it is a matter of impossibility for firemen, to avoids the many dangers inevitable in case they should take fire. The Board have repeatedly reported the facts to previous Common Councils, yet no effective, measures have been taken. In the meantime many of the buildings remain standing, and some of them are apt to fell at any time and events all who may be in or near them. The Board would call the attention of the Department to the following named buildings, as being dangerous in case of firet—Rear of No. 75 John street; No. 23 Ross street; No. 29 Can at 374 Huilson street.

At the present time this document is birthly

At the present time this document is highly important; and we would request the Aldermen. if they can spare the time which is new occupied in debating questions of order and quarrelling with the Councilmen, to pay some attention to this extract:- .. The Board would again. and for the fourth time, call your attention to the many dangerous buildings in the city, and they seriously suggest to your honorable body the necessity of taking some action in the matter." It does not appear that the "honorable body" thus seriously addressed paid any attention to the suggestion of the Fire Wardens. The calamity in Broadway may arouse them to the necessity of some action in the premises, but there is not much hope. The slaughter of Tuesday night forms only one page in a bloody calendar which has been reeking for years with almost daily accessions.

With all these facts before us the people of New York should take the matter into their own hands. Let the Coroner's Jury, to-be in session to-day, take up the subject and thoroughly investigate the mode and manner of building houses in this city. Such a course is due to the firemen, is due to the public, is due to themselves. We call upon Mr. Cenin, as foreman of the jury, to attend to this business and see if some remedy cannot be found, some effective remedy, to lessen the number of victims offered up annually in this city to the cupidity of builders. The building season will commence on the first of May, and it should be a condition incident upon the erection of every building that the work shall be done in the substantial style, which is the characteristic feature in European cities, and which is rarely to be found in New York. The age is so fast, and buildings are run up with such rapidity, that it is positively dangerous for the builders employed upon them. Is it at all singular, then, that fires hould bring about the horrible results which we are daily called upon to record? The fire laws apply to buildings as they stand-we should have a law to provide that no buildings should be erected without a sufficient guaranty that the walls should be strong enough and thick enough to be safe un ler any weight. And in buildings where iron safes are used, the supports upon which the safes rest should be always run up from the foundations, and thus the safes would be perfectly secure, and the lives of the firemen would be preserved. Any of our inquiring builder, can see this excellent system at work in any of the Eastern cities. As New York is superior to Boston in wealth, enterprise and commercial advantages, her builders should endeavor to surpass the artisans of that city in the construction of shops and warehouses. Now ne New Yorkers are far behind their Eastern

This useful reform must not be confined to shops and warehouses, but it should extend to all classes of buildings. The manner in which the "building mania" has been used by knavish speculators and careless artisans, is a disgrace to any community which makes the slightest pretension to civilization, justice, humanity, or common decency.

Wallack's Theatre-"Hearts at Fault."

An 'entirely new and original comedy." in two acts, called "Hearts at Fault," was produced last evening, and well received by a rather thin house. The storm probably prevented a large number of the regular patrons f the theatre from assisting on the interesting occasion The scene of this play is partly in London and partly in Berkshire. The time—the present. Inchero, Captain Berkshire. The time a misar inropic roue and gam bler, who, having been jilted by Lady Lurewell, (Mrs. Hoey,) resolves to revenge himself on all man and womankind. He falls in with Bob Sparrow, (Vincent,) son of a wealthy farmer, Mr. Sparrow, of man to a career of drinking, gambling, flirting with the "ladies of the ballet," and other eccentricities in which "fast" young men delight. Bob, being plunged in debt, is denounced by his father; but the nor," meeting Hawke in London, is enchanted with his brilliant conversation—Bob is pardoned, and the whole party—Mr Sparrow, Emily Fern, (cousin to Bob, played by Mrs. Stephens.) Lady Lurewell, (who is a neighbor of the Sparrows,) Bob and Captain Hawke-go to Berkshire together. Lady Lurewell is a widow, and Hawke designs that she shall marry Bob, and that Emily shall become Mrs. Captain Hawke. But as the hearts are at fault, and the people intended for each other do not love each other, the Captain finds that a great deal of difficulty is attend ant on the accomplishment of his plans. Law Lurewell shally succeeds in captivating Hawke, and Emily marries ner consin Pob. The first act is capital, and was honored with any amount of "laughter and applause;" but the second is not ro interesting. The paris were all well played, and the piece was put upon the stage in the capital style for which this house in peleptrated. After the of George Previon.

fall of the curtain, Mr. Lester appeared, and amounced that the comedy would be given ar an in this evening. The characters are well drawn, and the dialogue is smart, but neither the langua e nor the place is natural. The author's name is not given, but the play is said to have been the work of Mr. Brougham.

Broad way Theatre.

A new play, in four acts, entitled " Isabel, or the Fata Mask," was performed last night at the Broadway theatre, for the first time. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the house was not very full. The most prominent character in 'he piece is Isabel, Duchess de Longue ville, (Julia Dear.) a young widow surrounded by nur rous suitors. She professes hostility to all, but seems to have a tender regard for Louis de Charlemont. Char lemont pless his passion, and is refused; whereupon he vows in the most stereotyped style never to see her again. His mother next appears for him, and argues his suit with the Duchess; but with no better success. While they are thus engaged, a letter comes from Char em ont himself, praying for an interview with the latter at twelve o'clock-the clock strikes the hour; at the at moment she rushes to the window-a pistol shot is heard, and Charlemont has committed suicide. It appeared from the sequence of the play that the brother of Charlescont, Henri by name, (Conway) heard from some of the rejected suitors of label to at she had been the cause of his brother's death. He conceives an idea of vengeance-lives as a recluse in an old castle hard by-employs a dozen ruffians to assault the Duchess saves her from their clutches, and, out of gratitude, she, of course, falls in love with him. The seene where he reveals his wrath is very fine, and is the Arst in the play where there is any relief from the mocotony which is characteristic of the first act. Julia acted her part, of alternate love, despair, and anger, to perfection, and Conway was very creditable. At last, when, as a dernier resort, the Duchess swears that she will deny that she ever loved him, a surtain is suddenly raised, displaying a dost of people who have been witnesses to the whole scene. Such a finale, quitz anexpected by the authence, was startling. Julia Dean sur passed herself here, and came out of great felat. The principal scene in the fourth act is the Duchess' masked ball, to which the title of the play alone is applicable. Henri de Charlemont is there, and has a private interview with the Duchess. It is her turn now or vengearce; and she reveals to him that instead of be ing a count, to is the son of a tutor. She then puts on the fatal mask, which is supposed to be covered with some chemical preparation that will destroy her beauty Charlemont di plays the usual amount of magnanimity n such cases. She relents—the mask begins to burnshe tears it off, and—it is found to be a humbug. As we said before, the first act is rather tame, but in the last three the interest is kept up in a manner that speaks well for the dramatic talent of the author It is an adaptation from the French, and we believe is written by Mr. Balley, of this city, author of "Waldimar," a traged which was so successfully acted at the Park theatre ten years ago, by Charles Kean. Julia Dean recited the epi-logue with spirit; and altogether the play seems to be a hit. The minor characters in the piece successfully en-acted the parts allotted to them.

-We are informed by the agent of the steamship Glas ow, that the accident to that vessel, in the Clyde, by striking a sunken rock, is of such a nature as will detain her for repairs several weeks. The directors bave therefore resolved to abandon the voyage, and she will not leave Glasgow till ner next day of sailing, viz.:—1st June.

THE SMAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW .- Various conjectures are being circulated by some of the papers of this city and Philadelphia, regarding this unfortunate vessel, aris schooner Canton, from Jamaica, who saw, near Cartle

ing from a communication from a passenger in the schooner Canton, from Jamaica, who saw, near Cartle Islands, Bahamas, a large three masted steamer, answering somewhat to the description of the City of Glasgow, Some time since it seems a British surveying steamer was sent to the neighborhood of Turks Islands, from Bermuda, to superintend the erection of some fortifications, and in all probability her officers and crew were on shore which gave rise to the belief it was her.

Lost Gyerroden.—The ship Java, arrived at this port yesterday, thirty-eight days from Glasgow, lost overboard 20th March, in lat. 52, lon. 37. John McDonald, saman, of Ireland. He fell from the cross-jack yard while the vessel was under close reefed topsalls and the wind-blowing a violent gale from the westward, with a high sea. A life buoy was instantly thrown to the unfortunate man, but although it fell within a few yards of him, he was unable to get hold of it; a small beat was then lowered, manned by seven of the crew, who gallantly risked their lives to save him, but without success.

**SCHOCKER STRUCK BY LIGHTING.—The Mobile Tritune of the 19th inst. has the following account of the 19th, at 9 o'clock, when within about forty or fifty miles southwest of Ship Island Shoals, the schooner Nebraska;—On the morning of the 14th, at 9 o'clock, when within about forty or fifty miles southwest of Ship Island Shoals, the schooner Nebraska, Capt. J. Washington, from Port Lavaca, bound to New York, leaded with some four hundred baies of cotton, wool, islders molassee, &c., while lying in a heavy squall from northers of whis port four hundred baies of cotton, wool, islders and descended to the hull, thence running each way, fore and art, setting fire to the cotton in its course, the whole length of the vessel. The fannes immediately bursting through the deck, rendered it impossible to save the vessel. The fannes immediately repaired to the boarts for safety, with such provisions as they could pick up around decks, as the smoke and flames made it im

and every attention was given to make them as comfortable as possible. We learn that the Nebraska was insured for \$10.00.

HUMANE AND GALLANT CONDUCT.—Captain Furber, of the American ship Isaac Weebb, one of the Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co.'s Old Elack Ball line of packets, has again succeeded in rescuing a number of ship-wrecked emigrants, under circumstances most praiseworthy. In latitude 46 16, longitude 31 11, the chief officer descried two ships under easy sail. Captain Furber bore down, and came up with the Russell Sturges, from Liverpool for Boston, which ship the captain reported in a sinking state. The other ship, the bark Rainbow, for Alexandria, had laid by the former for three days, but from heavy weather was unable to launch a boat, nor had the ship provisions or room for those on board. The Isaac Webb's lifeboats were speedily got out, and in four trips 50 passengers, the master, and others, were rescued, and ultimately landed here—the captain and crew preferring to go in the Rainbow to America. With 50 additional persons space was required, and Captain Furber removed part of the cargo to give room between decks. This is the third body of men that Captain Furber has succeeded in relleving within a short time. Indeed, such are the energies he has displayed, that we trust their recognition may be the least reward he merits. Before leaving Liverpool, the rescued passengers presented an address to Captain Furber, expressive of their thanks for his humane and gallant conduct.—Liverpool Mail.

AWFUL SUPPERING AT SEA.—The ship Cambria, Captain Perry, of Bath, from New Orleans, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 11th inst.; had on board Alexander Ross, of Glasgow, and John Ramsey. of Dundee, two of the cargo in the lith inst.; had on board Alexander Ross, of Glasgow, and John Ramsey. of Dundee, two of the captain and eight men had previously left the ship in the captain and eight men had previously left the ship in the captain and eight men had previously left the ship in the captain and eight men

Coroners' Inquests.

Summent Taking Laudanum.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at No. 317 Water street, on the body of Sarah O'Brien, who came to her death by taking an overdose of laudanum. It seems that a week ago her huaband came from London in the ship Florida; and on Wednesday evening she said, 'Tom, I will go and get some medicine.' He asked her what medicine. She replied jalap, with just chough land anum to make her sleet, an night. She them went to McKenrie's drug s'.ore, No. 47 Cherry street, and brought land shum to make her sleet, and night. She them went to McKenrie's drug s'.ore, No. 47 Cherry street, and brought land to the some of the medicine, which the latter refused to do. She then endeavored to induce her husband to take some. He just touched his lips to it, and gave it back. She then drank down the whole of it. Scon after she became sick, and, notwithstanding medical aid was procured, she died the following morning at about five o'clock. The evidence before the Coroner abowed that she procured 12½ cenis worth of laudanum, telling the druggest that it was to mix with some vinegar for an external application. It is supposed that the decoased intended to poison her family and then destrey herself, but finding they would not take it, she became desperate, and swallowed up the fatal drug herself. A verdiet was rendered of "Death caused by an overdose of laudanum."

A CHID FELL OUT OF A Window AND KHIED.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at 97 Charlton street, on the body of an infant seventeen months old, named Richad Briggs, No. accidentally fell from a third story window of said house, to the pavement beneath, the papears by the evidence that the parents of the child left the room for a few minutes, and during their absence the little fellow clambered upon a chair at the window, and pitched out before they returned. A verdiet of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Fife.—About 9 o'clock last evening, a carpenter shop near the Greenpoint ferry was destroyed by fire. A man was arrested, charged with having set fire to the building.

Burglars.—Buring Wednesday night six attempts were mide by burglars to enter houses in the First ward. Mr. Hartwich, residing in Division arenue, near Eighth, was awakened about 1 o'clock, A. M., by a noise, and on raising a window, two men with a dark lantern, made their excape.

FAISE PRITENCES.—A Servant girl named Sarah McCon

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BINET AND THE KIT', HEN CABINET—THE SUCCESSION—THE KITCHEN FOVEMENT—THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT, &O.

Washington, April 27, 1854.

There is a deep feeling of secret hostility between Cushin and Marcy, which can hardly fail of a terrific explosion by-and-by, */, the fermentation goes on. The misfortune of the Ne' rasks bill have only increased the troubles of the President and the jealousies and hostilities among the mer abers of the Cabinet. Cushing and Jeff. Davis wheef led Pierce into the support of the Nebraska scheme as a a administration measure, against the wishes of the over cabinet members, who smelt the rat. The main object of Cushing in this was to cripple Marcy, get him out of the Cabinet, and get into his place. But the de feat of the Nebraska movement has only served to aug-ment the trouble all round—in the Cabinet, in the Kitchen Cabinet, and in Congress. Marcy, however, sticks fast. in spite of Cushing and company, and will stick as long as possible. Should be be compelled to abdicate, he will pull the whole building down about their ears, and thus crush out" the whole concern. Meantime, the President is supposed to have written a number of letters to various leading democrats in different sections of the country, holding out lofty expectations to them in view of the probable necessity, before long, of a reconstruction of his Cabinet. It is generally believed that Mr. Charles O'Conor, of your city, and Gen. John A. Dix, are among the favored individuals thus addressed. Perhaps this may account for the quietness of these gentlemen through the late stirring events. They may have had their hopes for the future excited through the delusive medium of a prospective cabinet appointment.

The Kitchen Cabinet has lately been thoroughly organ

sed by the introduction of Forney into the Union estab lishment, which confirms him as the Premier of the itchen. The other two leading members of the Cabinet down stairs, are Paul R. George and Captain Whipple, the latter being in some way connected with the Buchanan interest of Pennsylvania. The President and Forney, during all their leisure hours, are together. It is believe that their plan of operations is to play off Buchanan as their candidate for the succession, against Marcy, Cass, Douglas, and all others. Gen. Pierce seems to have had enough of it, or to have found out, at least, that he is so completely Tylerized as to be entirely out of the programme. Cushing is for himself—first for Marcy's place, and next for the second-hand contingencies of 1856. Hence, you may imagine the discords and bitter jealousies which prevail between the Cabinet and the Kitchen Calringt They hate each other cordially. The kitchen coa lition has the inside track at the White House, however, and even Marcy feels that he continues to breathe the atmosthere of the spoils only through the clemency and generosity of Forney.

Can this state of things continue much longer? Great

as he was in managing the little democratic coterles and plots of New Hampshire, Gen. Pierce at Washington is completely bewildered and befogged, out of his latitude, out of his longitude, and out of his element altogether. The democratic leaders of the Senate have also felt the crippling consequences of the Nebraska fizzle in the They charge the whole blame on the President and his bad advisers. They would like to get at Forney if they knew how. The rejection of Angel is but a slight expression of the distaste of the Senate for the free soil affiliations of Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet, and the kitchen. The worst of it is yet to come. What a lucky administration was that of Captain Tyler !

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1884.

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Mr. WELLER, (dem.) of Cal., presented a resolution of the Legislature of California asking for increased mail facilities, and other local benefits.

Mr. SUNNER, (free soil) of Mass., presented a memorial signed by the executive and Legislative officers of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Pratt, (whig) of Md., presented the memorial of the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore, asking a grant of land to aid in the establishment of juvenile reform schools and houses of refuge.

schools and houses of refuge.

Mr. Figu. (whig) of N. Y., presented a memorial free lews of New York in favor of religions freedom.

Mr. EVEREIT, (whig) of Mass;, reported a bill for the relief of Henry Guntion. It was taken up and passed. SALARIES OF CLERKS IN THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE. Mr. RUSK, (dem.) of Texas, presented a memorial from the clerks in Washington City Post Office, for an increase of compensation.

A bill confirming a private little.

A bill confirming a private land claim in Louisiana, was taken up and passed.

The bill incorporating the National Hotel Company in Washington City, was taken up and passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 27, 1854.

MR. BEHNETT'S LAND BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads, and for educational purposes.

Mr. DENNEY, (dem.) of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the bill, when it was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Smith, (dem.) of Va., spoke in favor of the Ne-

Destructive Conflagrations. FIRE AT WARRENTON, GA.—THE TOWN IN RUINS.

CHARLESTON, April 26, 1854. A most destructive fire occurred at Warrenton, Ga., or the 23d inst. Every business house in the place wa burned, together with the Court House and papers, and the Post Office and contents. Many of the best dwell

ings and a number of offices were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000. FIRE AT WARREN, OHIO.

FIRE AT WARREN, OHIO.

WARREN, O., April 27, 1854.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, consuming an entire block of six large stores, on Market street. The following are the principal losses:—J. L. Van Gorden, \$15,000, insured \$5,500; J. G. Brooks & Co., hardware, loss \$500, insured for \$400; B. H. Peck, dry goods, loss \$5,000, uninsured; J. Marvin, book store, loss \$5,000, insured for \$2,600; G. J. Seeley, druggist, loss \$6,000, insured for \$4,000; W. & B. Cranage, bookstore, insured for \$1,200; Porter & Co., druggists, loss \$2,000, on tinsured; and others amounting to some \$12,000.

From Boston. DEATH OF A NAVAL STOREKEEPER—THE CRIMINAL CLOUGH, ETC.

Hugh Jameson, naval storekeeper at Charlestown, and brother-in-law of President Pierce, died last night.
Clough, who murdered Mr. Manchester at Fall River, is to be executed at Taunton to-morrow. He still maintains a dogged obduracy, and all efforts to awaken him to a sense of his condition are unavailing.
A violent thunder shower passed over Boston between 9 and 11 o'clock last night. The weather this morning is delightful.

From Montreal. NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE-FAST DAY IN

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1854.

Navigation is now all clear to Quebec.

To-day is kept as a fast, to pray for the success of the allies against Russia, and for making collections for the families of the soldiers who have gone to Turkey.

A Barn Struck by Lightning.
Urrox, Mass., April 27, 1854.
A severe thunder storm passed over this town last night. The lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Putnam, setting it on fire. The building was totally consumed, together with two oxen, five cows, and several tons of hay. From the South.

Lawrence Richardson was shot dead at the door of his residence in Savannah, on Sunday night, by some unknown person.

The late frosts done severe injury to the young cotton in Florida.

Sale of a Steamship. PHILADRIFHIA, April 27, 1854. The new ocean steamship Granite State has been purchased by O. P. Jewett, of New York, President of the the Parker Vein Steamship Company.

Markets.
CHARLETON, April 26, 1854.
The sales of cotton to-day were 800 bales, with a dumarket and prices irregular, favoring sellers.

The United Liberal Society of the United States. A meeting of the delegates and members of the above

society-which is composed of German, French, and other democratic bodies-was held at Pythagoras Hall last evening. Doctor Aschenbreener took the chair.

Senor Tolen, with the Cuban delegation, attended, pre sented their credentials, and were received with acclama ion. They were resettes on the left breast, having the 'Lone Star'' worked in silver in the centre. At the request of the President, Senor Total read the

CITEINS—We have the honor to appear before you as delerates of the Chuan Demociatle Atheneum, of which I am the President. Citizens, the Atheneum glady accepts your invitation to join this "Union of Liberal Societies of North America," and we are instructed to convey you the expression of the hearifelt impulses of sympathy and frevernity that move all and every one of our brothers towards all democratic associations, and particularly to this, which may be considered as the occurant of the different tribes of one of fillerty in our political exodus Citizens, we are Cabars, given away from the fatherant by the constitution of the constituti

It was carried, and the meeting adjourned for a fe

Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

THE LATE NORWALK CALAMITY.

APRIL 27.—Wavres S. Newell against the New F and New Haven Railroad.—The plaintiff in this c was one of the sufferers of the well remembered Norw calamity of 6th of May, 1853, when he was a passen on the route from New York to New Haven. The c vere, it is alleged, precipitated into the Norwalk cr by the negligence and misconduct of the servants of defendants, who left the drawbridge open, and plaintiff was submerged for ten minutes in the riv he also received bruises on several parts of his be was cut and otherwise injured, his ankle fractured permanently lamed. The defence is a general denia negligence. Adjourned.

Hats! Hats! Hats!—The Cry is Still The come to the establishment of RAPPERTY & LEA where well-dressed gentlemen go to get fashionable stylish hats, which they can purchase for \$1 and \$1. get a likeness besides, free of charge. Remember, Raffe and Pearl streets.

Extract from the Courter and Enquirer 18th inst —BIRD'S Hat Establishment, which for If ye was upon the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, has be displaced to make room for the Commonwealth Hank. Bird's numerous customers will be glad to find him at new stand, No. 49 Nassau street, in a more commodi building, where, however, with his usual good taste, he avoided all display. He has for nearly twenty years examined the steady support of a highly respectable class customers, by depending not upon pretence or self-laudati but upon the tastefulness and thorough workmansing of meanifactures. He has succeeded solely by meriting a cost.

SAMUEL ROOT

Worth Seeing.—The Most Splendid Show agnerectypes, crystalotypes and stereoscopes ever ms in this country, may be seen at S. ROOT'S World's Freeming Gallery. The proprietor challenges criticis Gall at 363 Broadway. Meade Brothers have tastefully arrang

their spacines gallery, lately disturbed by the disastr-fire, and are sgain ready to welcome their numerous frie-and the public to their reception rooms, 233 Broadw first floor. The large t establishment in America, and I tures taken in every style known in the art. Artists a importers, four doors above the Aster House.

Cincinnati, April 19, 1854.—James Gorde Bennett, Esq.:—Allow me to call attention, through ye valuable journal, to the daguerreotyping establishment Samuel Root, Esq. No. 353 Broadway. The different we and means by which Mr. Root produces the most true a excellent pictures, mostly taken from life, are really wond ful, and must be seen in order to be appreciated. This victory—the victory of arts. Respectfully yours.

JOHN F. COLEMAN

Professor Rese & Co., 289 Broadway, co tinue the German system of two shilling picture making the old original establishment, where the heat and cheap daquerrectypes have been furnished to the people, with ger rel satisfaction, for five years past. HOLMES and Profes. RESE, Proprietors. Pinnos .- T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fas

premium pianos, with or without the molean, with ir frames and circular scales; Horace Waters' pianos, with ragonal scales and gold strings; Hallet & Crunston's plant (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and justly entitled to the reputation of the name); Oilbert's boudofr pianos; who sale and retail, at prices low as at the factory. Pine pian to reat. Second hand planos at great bargains, from \$50 kib. HORACE WATERS' Pianos, 333 Broadway. A few new pianos for sale on monthly payments. Melodeons.—Goodman and Baldwin's Pater

Mcketeons.—Goodman and Bantwin's Fates organ, er dowhle hank meledsons; S. D. and H. W. Smith elektrated melodeons. In power, brillianes, and sweetne of tene these two makes excel all others, as they are it only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodeons all other styles. All at wholesake or rebail prices, low as the factories.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

the factories. HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Portable Dressing Cases.—The Subscriber assortment embraces all the styles that are desirable for travellers' use during officer a long or short journey. SAUNDERS & SON, No. 7 Aster House, and No. 3 Broadway.

Pocket and Penknives, &c.—The under signed call the attention of those in want of the above dileir variety, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.

SAUN DERS, No. 7 Aster House, and 387 Broadway. Razoir Lecoultre.—These Razors have nequal in their extreme durability and keenness of edge; ca

equal is their extreme durability and keenness be obtained genuine at SAUNDERS' No. 7 A and No. 387 Broadway Watches.—A. C. & N. Culbert, 136 Constreet, are daily receiving new and elegant watches jewelry, and silver ware, which they offer at unusually low prices.

Now Ready—An Extensive Assortment of well made and superior spring clothing of the best materials and most fashionable styles, at extremely low prices. Sa usfaction guaranteed. FDWARD T, HACKETT, clothing emperium, 106 Fulton street.

Fatally Stricken.—During the Heavy Storm of yesterday numerous persons sought shelter in the cloth ing establishment of DRUMGOLD & PROCH. 120 Fulton street, many of whom were so struck with heir neat and shows stock, that they freely purchased, giving the store a harvest.

Peter Roberts & Co., 375 Broadway, have received a new and large stock of Swiss and cambric floure-ings at half the usual prices N. B.—Two active salesmus wanted, who fully understand the lace and embroidery trade. Just Received-A Splendid Stock of Cambrid

Great Bargains from Auction.—20,600 pairs lace and muslin curtains will be sold at great reduction from importing prices: also, 50,000 gold bordered and transparent window shades, French and American paper hangs, gilt cornices and unboistery trimmings. at W. O. JENKS', Importer and Manufacturer, 456 and 458 Peari st.

Ladica' Shoe Establishment.-Jeffers, No. 467

The Rush of Early Summer Travel Is

Splendid Carpets of Cur Own Importation.— Just received, two hundred pieces of modalism centre piece carpets, with borders to match, elegant new spring pattern of royal velvets, tapestry Bruscels carpets, and magnificent Mosaic and patent rugs and table covers to match, at less prices, at Hiham an DERSON'S, 99 Bowery.

Den't pay too high prices for your carpets—Notice,-HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, is selling beautiful in grain carpets, 3a. 4s. 3a. 6s. 7a; officiaths, 3a. 4s. 5a. 6s. 2a. English velvets, 13a. 13a. 15s.; tapestry, 8s. 9a. 10s. 11s. peryard. Call and see them. T. K. Kerr.-Vitrified China, Manufactured expressly for-teamers, hotels, restaurants and public is stitutions, removed to 282 Pearl street, below Beekman. See advertisement in another column for reference of the first steamers and hotels in America. For sale also by W. T. Kerr. China Hall, in Philadelphia; also by Pierce & Southwick, Troy, N. Y.

For Sale Cheap—A Ladles' Shoe Store, 211 Sixth avenue, second door above Fourteenth street, the best stand in the city. Inquire at 407 Broadway. Importers of Gilt Cornices, Willow Chairs and sofas, ENOELMANN & Co., 93 William street, up stairs. These chairs and sofas are particularly fitting as furniture in fine country houses and ladies' bondoirs. Prices moderate

The Popular Carpet and Olicloth, &c., &c., establishment of McGRORTY & TILBY, 142 liroadway. There is a peculiarly distinctive feature in this admirably conducted hemse, that should, is an emisent degree, attract the marked attention of the thinking portion of society—the marked attention of the thinking portion of society—that since the senior partner, William McGrorty, commence that since the senior partner, William McGrorty, commence of the community of the communities from all parts of the Union visit New York, the proprietors respectfully urge upon their attention the fact that making their purchases from them, will result in the realization of advantages commensurate with the expectations of the most sangulae.